Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1664.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Will be Sold,

On Tuesday the 9th day of January inst. at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchant's Coffee House, the following described tracts of land—viz.

Seven contiguous tracts of land, situate on the waters of little Equimunk creek, in the county of Northampton, surveyed on warrants dated respectively the 9th day of October, 1776, and patented in the year 1713.

ALSO,

Fifteen thousand acres of land situate in in Union, Springfield and Shirly townships in Huntingdon county—Particulars of which may be known by applying to Charles EDDY, No. 4, North Eighth Street.

Peter Benson, Auctioneer.

Jan. 2. dt10th.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

Ran away the 25th of December,

1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret, situated South of Market Street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
80 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

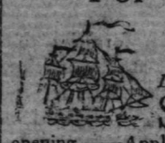
Peter Blight.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,



THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board. or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

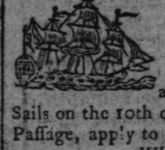
A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,



THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797. the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mtotht

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

THE AMERICAN LADIES'

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, south second-street—containing

AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, [illegible] of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Customhouse fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern,

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—* 3t.

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. eotf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 22wtf.

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Rastas	Sannas
Guzz nails	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romali Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China

Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Naskeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. dåw

BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his second practising Ball will be on Thursday the 11th at the new Assembly Room South Fourth Street, between Chesnut and Walnut Street—Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscriber to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 16th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

Jan. 7. d4t

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board.

JOHN NIXON, President.

d10th

Bank of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months,—Also an additional dividend of four dollars on each share, arising from surplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. d6t

GEORGE SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

☞ The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 116 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. §&tutf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20 §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

LONDON, November 4.

NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

Official Documents laid before Parliament.

Continued from yesterday's Gazette.

I informed him, that on all former occasions a separate article had been agreed to, which appeared to me to answer every purpose they required, and which it was my intention, as the treaty advanced, to have proposed, as proper to make part of this. The article (the first of the separate ones in the treaty of 1783) was then read; but they objected to it, as not fully meeting their views. It was to the title itself, as well as to any right which might be supposed to arise from it, that they objected. I could scarce allow myself to treat this mode of reasoning seriously. I endeavoured to make them feel that it was cavilling at a mere word; that it was creating difficulties where none existed; and that if all the French monarchs in the course of three centuries had allowed this to stand in the preamble of all treaties and transactions between the two countries, I could not conceive, after its having been used for so long a period without any claim or pretension being set forth in consequence of it, how it could now affect either the dignity, security or importance of the republic—that in fact such titles have ever been considered as indefeasible and as memorials and records of former greatness, and not as pretensions to present power—and I quoted the titles of the kings of Sardinia and Naples, &c. as examples exactly in point. I argued however in vain. They treated it very gravely, and made so strong a stand upon it, that I could not avoid taking it for reference, which I tho't it better to do, than, feeling as I did at the moment, to push the conversation farther.

The second insulated point was a very material one indeed, and which, although it has been adverted to as a proposal that might possibly be brought forward, I confess came upon me unexpectedly. It was to ask either a restitution of the ships taken and destroyed at Toulon, or, an equivalent for them.—They grounded this claim on the Preliminary declaration made by lord Hood on his taking possession of Toulon, and on the eighth article of the declaration of the committee of the sections to him. They said, peace they hoped was about to be re-established; that his majesty, in acknowledging the republic, admitteed that a sovereignty existed in the French government; and of course that the ships held only as a deposit by England, till this legal authority was admitted, ought now to be restored. I replied, that this claim was so perfectly unlooked for, that it was impossible for me to have been provided for it in my instructions, and that I could only convey my own private sentiments on it, which were, that they could not have devised a step more likely to defeat the great end of our mission. *One of the French Plenipotentiaries* said, that he sincerely hoped not; that without a restitution of the ships, an equivalent might be found to effect the purpose desired, since their great object was, that something should appear to prove that this just demand had not been overlooked by them, and was not left unsatisfied by us. I told him fairly, I did not [illegible] be found, or how it could be appreciated; and that, considering the great advantages France had already obtained by the war, and those she was likely to obtain from the act of condescension I had already intimated his majesty was disposed to make in order to restore peace, I was much surprised and deeply concerned at what I heard. I trusted, therefore, that this very inadmissible proposal would be withdrawn. They said it was not in their power; and one of them, from a written paper before him, which he said were his instructions, read to me words to the effect I have already stated.

Their third question was as to any mortgage we might have upon the low countries, in consequence of money lent to the Emperor by Great-Britain. They wished to know if any such existed, since, as they had taken the low countries charged with all their incumbrances, they were to declare that they should not consider themselves bound to answer any mortgage given for money lent to the Emperor, for the purpose of carrying on the war against them.

I told them, that without replying to this question, supposing the case to exist, the exception they required should have been stated in their treaty with the Emperor, and could not at all be mixed up in ours; that if they had taken the low countries as they stood charged with all their incumbrances, there could be no doubt what these words meant; and that if no exception was stated in the first instance, none could be made with a retroactive effect.

The French plenipotentiaries, however, were as tenacious on this point as on the other two; and as I found to every argument I used that they constantly opposed their instructions, I had nothing to do but to desire that they would give me a written paper, stating their three claims, in order that I might immediately transmit it to your lordship; and on this being promised, our conference broke up.

Between four and five, P.M. yesterday, I received the inclosed note (No. 16), and I have lost no time since it is in my possession, in preparing to send away a messenger, as independent of the disagreeable subjects brought forward in this last conference, and which it is material should be communicated without delay, I am anxious his majesty should be informed of what has passed in general up to this day, as it may perhaps furnish some ideas as to the possible event of the negociation.

(No. 13. *The projet of the British minister as published in Saturday's Gazette.*)

No. 14. A note from lord Malmesbury to the French plenipotentiaries, proposing to retain the Island of Trinidad in his majesty's full possession, as a counterpoise to the acquisition by the French of the Spanish part of St. Domingo;—and also that after the words "before the war," in the 14th article of the proceeding projet, the following addition should follow: "With the exception of the town, fort, and establishment of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the possessions belonging to the Dutch before the war, in the island of Ceylon, and of the town and fort of Cochin, which shall be ceded to his Britannic majesty, in exchange for the town of Negapatnam and its dependencies."

No. 15. From the French plenipotentiaries, July 9, in reply to the foregoing, promising a speedy and serious consideration of the points stated, as well as to the projet of a treaty itself, and requesting a conference at one o'clock next day.

No. 16.

From the French Plenipotentiaries to lord Malmesbury, dated Lisle.

The ministers plenipotentiaries, of the French republic lose no time in complying with the wish expressed to them by the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty by transmitting to him a note on the three points which were the subject of their conference this day.

1. They have positive orders to require the renunciation of the title of king of France borne by his Britannic majesty. Lord Malmesbury is requested to observe that the question is not only a renunciation of the rights which might be pretended to be derived from this title, but further and formally of the title itself. The establishment of the French republic, and the acknowledgement of this form of government by the king of England will not allow of his retaining a title which would imply the existence in France of an order of things which is at an end.

2. The ministers plenipotentiary of the republic are ordered to demand the restitution of the vessels taken or destroyed at Toulon.

Great Britain has publicly and formally declared that these vessels were taken in trust for the king of France. This trust is sacred. It incontestibly belongs to the Republic, which exercises the rights and the sovereignty that Great Britain attributed to Louis XVII, at the period of the capture of Toulon. His Britannic majesty cannot, therefore, in acknowledging the French republic deny its right to the restitution required, or to refuse either to make the restitution, or to offer an equivalent for it.

3. The ministers plenipotentiary have orders to demand, and do demand the renunciation, on the part of his Britannic majesty of the mortgage on Belgium.

That country was mortgaged for the loans made by the Emperor in England. It has become an integral part of the French republic, and cannot remain burthened with such a mortgage.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR
PLEVILLE
HUGHES B. MARET
COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of Legation.

Lisle, le 22 Messidor, 5th year of the Republic, July 10, 1797.

No. 17. A dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, July 12, expressive [illegible] claims of the French. It states, that any explanation on the subject of the Austrian loans cannot neeessarily be introduced into the pending negociation; that the king neither forms nor has any intention of forming any demand on the French government for the payment of any part either of the interest or capital of these loans. It is to the Emperor alone, to the Austrian government and its revenues, that his majesty and individuals concerned, look for the performance of the Imperial engagements." It concludes without adding any thing on the two other claims of the Republic.

No. 18. Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, July 16, containing an account of the special conference which he held with the French plenipotentiaries on the 10th inst. the object of which was to resume the discussion of the article of the projet, to which the latter had objected in their last conversation. One of the plenipotentiaries, who observed this, then particularly mentioned the 11th article, and expressed their repugnance to the renewal of the treaties therein mentioned, from various reasons; First, because most of them were irrelevant to the present negociation; and secondly, because they were in contradiction to the new order of things in France, by acknowledging the King of Great-Britain as possessed of a portion of the regal authority of France." To this one of his colleagues added, a protestation, that their only object in wishing not to renew these treaties, was to give permaneney to that which they were about forming: that by adopting such a number, *en masse*, without examination, might hereafter occasion difficulties. To which the British minister replied, that as the treaties alluded to were the only acknowledgments of the tenure by which the sovereigns of Europe, and particularly the French Republic held their dominions, and had become the law of nations, it was unwise and unsafe not to renew them in the present negociation. A "conciliatory and even amicable" conversation ensued: The French ministers being willing to renew such of those treaties as were connected with the condition of Europe, and the British desirous of adopting them *in toto*. They parted to meet again on the same subject.

No. 19. From the same to the same, dated at Lisle, July 16, mentioning the receipt of a note from the French plenipotentiaries, (which is sketched in No. 20) to which he returned, No. 21, to which No. 22 is a reply.—A conference was the consequence of these notes.—Lord Malmesbury opened the conversation by observing that if he understood the intention of the Directory it required as a *sine qua preleminary*, that his Britannick majesty should restore to each and all of his enemies every thing that had been conquered during the war. If he was correct in this idea, it would not only prevent the treaty from beginning, but would deprive his majesty of every means of treating; for it could not be expected a treaty of all cession and no compensation would ever be agreed to. One of the plenipotentiaries then assured his lordship that so far from wishing to break up the negociation, it was the sincere wish of the Directory that it should proceed hastily, and end successfully; and that any proposals which were not incompatible with their sacred engagements, should be carefully listened to.—Lord Malmesbury after receiving assurances that the Directory would listen to stipulations of mutual concession and compensation, departed from the conference to dispatch the result to his court.

No. 20. The note from the French plenipotentiaries to lord Malmesbury, alluded to above. It states that having just received instructions and orders from the Directory on the subject of his lordship's note, it is necessary to make this declaration—"There exist in the treaties by which France is allied to Spain and the Batavian republic, articles by which the three powers respectively guarantee to each the territories possessed before the war." The Republic therefore establishes as an indispensable preliminary of the negociation with England, the consent of his Britannic Majesty to the restitution of all the possessions which he occupies not only from the French republic, but of those of Spain and Batavia. The French plenipotentiaries in consequence of this, desire lord Malmesbury to explain himself with regard to the subject of restitution and if he is not sufficiently authorized to consent to it, to send a messenger to his court to procure the necessary powers.—The conference for this day was deferred on account of this communication.

No. 21. From lord Malmesbury in answer to the foregoing. He declares himself not authorized to accede to the proposition contained in their note; but that in order to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings on so important an occasion, solicits an interview for to-morrow, after which he will dispatch a messenger to his court.

No. 22. From the French plenipotentiaries agreeing to the proposed conference for to-morrow.

No. 23. Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury dated London, July 20, 1797. It begins with expressing a concern at being obliged to observe that the claim of the French plenipotentiaries is so extraordinary in itself, and so inconsistent with their former professions, as to afford but little hope of a happy termination of the present negociation. Although the most natural step would be to terminate at once a negociation which, on the footing proposed by the enemy, precludes the possibility of mutual concession and restitution; yet as the French plenipotentiaries have intimated a willingness to listen to proposals of reciprocal restitution and compensation, and in order to leave untried nothing that can promote the return of peace, it is his majesty's wish that at the next conference your lordship represent to the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, that "France, treating in conjunction [illegible] name cannot, with any pretence of justice or fairness, oppose her treaties with them as obstacles in the way of a reasonable proposal of peace in which they are included." "It never can be allowed, that France, Spain, and Holland, negociating jointly for a peace with Great Britain, can set up, as a bar to our just claims, the treaties between themselves."—"This principle even if it were admitted to operate could not extend to private treaties, or to secret articles."—Then follows a number of observations to prove that this pretence set up by France is altogether frivolous and illusory; that if she were disposed to negociate, the treaties of Holland and Spain need be no impediment:—and concludes with requesting his lordship to demand of the republic a *contre-projet*, explicitly stating the whole of what they have to ask instead of bringing forward separate points one after another contrary to the avowed principle of negociation proposed by themselves. In complying with this demand, to which they cannot reasonably object, the directory will place the business on its real issue, and bring distinctly into question the several points on which the conclusion of peace or the prolongation of war, will really depend.

No. 24. From the same to the same, with the same date. It consists of animadversions on the assertion respecting the Portuguese ships at Toulon, made by one of the French plenipotentiaries, and on that respecting the treaty of Pilnitz. Several observations are made on these topics, which having no connection with the progress of the negociation, but made to remove the misunderstandings of the parties, we omit.

No. 25. Dispatch from lord Malmesbury, to lord Grenville, July 25, acquainting his lordship, that on the receipt of his dispatches, Nos. 19 and 20, he had obtained a conference of the French republic, and related to them in the words of his instructions, that the terms proposed as a preliminary article, were inadmissible by the king his master; and that having already, on our part, freely stated in a detailed projet our conditions, it was but reasonable that we should expect a *contre-projet* from them. On the inadmissibility of their terms, one of the plenipotentiaries remarked, that they could do no more than "take them for reference; that such were the orders of the directory, and requested his lordship to state in writing the several grounds on which his majesty rejected their proposition.—On the second point, he conceived that the best method for accelerating the business would be for the directory to furnish his lordship with a plan of a *contre-projet*; and that till further instructions from the directory the negociation could not proceed—Here his lordship remarked, that he understood at a former conference, that the French plenipotentiaries were empowered to enter into explanations concerning mutual restitution and indemnity;—if so, he should be happy to proceed to the consideration of any proposition agreeable to the basis laid down in the projet delivered. After some hesitation, one of the French ministers replied, that as the present was an important juncture of the negociation, and perhaps would be decisive of its fate, it would be best to wait an answer on this subject from Paris. A mutual declaration of wishes for a speedy and happy termination of the negociation followed, and the ministers parted, agreeing on the propriety there was of each advancing a separate project.

No. 20. Note from lord Malmesbury, to the French plenipotentiaries.

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has transmitted to his court, the note which was delivered to him the 15th of this month, by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic; and having received the orders of the king his master, on this subject, he hastens to repeat to them, in writing, conformably to the desire which they have expressed to him, the following reflections, which he had already stated to them verbally, in consequence of his most positive instructions.

He observes, in the first place, that to require, "as an indispensable preliminary of negociation for peace with England, the consent of his Britannic majesty to the formal restitution of all the possessions which he occupies, as well those of the French republic, as further and formally those of Spain and the Batavian republic," is to wish to establish a previous condition, which excludes all reciprocity, refuses to the king all compensation, and leaves no object of ulterior negociation.

That the French republic, formally authorised by its allies to negociate the articles of peace in their name, cannot fairly set up its partial treaties with them, in opposition to reasonable proposals of peace, since it is universally understood that the contracting parties always preserve the power to modify, by mutual consent, the conditions by which they may be engaged to each other whenever their common interests may require it; consequently the proposition made to the king of a general and gratuitous restitution as an indispensable preliminary, would necessarily impute to his catholic majesty, and to the Batavian republic, dispositions far less pacific than those which animate the French republic.

That, moreover, in consequence of what passed in the first conferences, lord Malmesbury has always thought himself entitled to expect that the king, his master, would find a compensation for the sacrifice he was ready to make for peace, in retaining a part of his conquests; and he was the less able to foresee any obstacle on account of the secret articles of the treaties which bind the French republic, as the principle of compensation was acknowledged by a formal and positive declaration made in the name of the Executive Directory, and communicated in an official Note, dated the 27th of November, 1796: a declaration posterior to the conclusion of those treaties.

It was, therefore in order to remove, as much as possible, every difficulty, that, in the projet of a treaty which lord Malmesbury has delivered to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, the alternative was left to France, to settle this compensation on its own possessions, or on those of its allies: But the absolute refusal of this alternative appears to do away the only possible means of conciliating every interest, and of arriving at an honorable just and permanent peace.

Lord Malmesbury, persuaded that such cannot be the intention of the French government, hopes, that in consequence of the reasons herein stated, a condition will not be insisted upon, to which his Britannic majesty can by no means consent.

He again requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Lisle, 24th July, 1797.

No. 27. Extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Sunday, August 6.

My Lord,

I fully expected, when I received the inclosed note on Friday, the conference proposed was to acquaint me with the instructions the French plenipotentiaries had received from the Directory, on the note I had given in near a fortnight ago, as an answer to that in which the restitution of the whole of his majesty's conquests from each of his enemies is required as an indispensable preliminary to all negociation,

I was therefore surprized and disappointed, when I had taken my place at the conference, to hear from the French plenipotentiaries, that the letters they had received that morning from Paris did not bring any specific reply to my last note, but only went to inform them that the Directory had taken the subject into their most serious consideration, and would acquaint them as soon as possible with the result.

I could not avoid expressing my concern and surprize that there existed any hesitation whatever in the mind of the Directory on a point, which, although a very important, was certainly a very simple one: That to allow it to remain in doubt, whether his majesty was to have any compensation or not, was in other words to leave it in doubt whether the Directory sincerely meant peace or not: And that, altho' I was very far from wishing for any improper haste, or not to move in a matter of such magnitude with becoming prudence and deliberation, yet I could not forbear lamenting that more than a month had now elapsed without our having advanced a single step, notwithstanding his majesty had, in the very outset of the negociation, manifested a moderation and forbearance unprecedented under similar circumstances:—That, anxious as I was not to prejudice it by any representations of mine, I must say this delay placed me in a very awkward position, as I did not perceive how I could account for it in a way at all satisfactory, at the same time that it was quite impossible for me to suffer a longer space of time to pass over without writing to my court.

One of the French plenipotentiaries expressed his earnest wish that I would write immediately; he was confident this delay would be seen in its true light; and add'd "Si nous n'avançons pas à pas de géant, j'espére que nous marchons d'un pas sûr." And another of them repeated this phrase.

I expressed my sincere hope that this might be the case, but it would have been much better proved by the communication of the counter-projet they had in a manner pledged themselves to procure, than by any vague and indeterminate assurances of what might possibly be the result of the present suspension of all business. They observed to me, that the counter-projet would of course be (virtually) contained in the next instructions, and that their only motive for wishing to see me was to convince me that this delay had neither originated with them, nor been occasioned, at Paris, by the want of attention to this important business, or from any cause not immediately and closely connected with it.

I desired to know from them when they thought it probable when they should receive positive and explicit instructions, whether in three, four, or five days? They said, it would be probably eight or ten. And one of them observed, that as our not meeting more frequently gave rise to many idle rumours and false reports, he would propose to me, if I had no objection, to meet every other day at 2 o'clock: that it was very possible, that in our next two or three meetings we might have nothing material to say, but that we should get better acquainted with each other, and in our conversations mutually suggest ideas which might be of use I readily consented to this.

(To be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW."

No. V.

At most of this transaction I am not astonished, as it may have proceeded from violent prejudice in favor of France, from a disregard of the opinions of the executive, and a desire to appear *all-important* in the eyes of his favorite nation; but I am astonished to find, that while Mr. Monroe insists, and insists with great strength of reasoning, that a compliance with the treaty would be highly beneficial to France, and equally beneficial to the United States, that he did *not demand a compliance*. Both countries being interested in its execution, it was inexcusable not to have demanded it. But he attempts to excuse himself by saying he was afraid France would have in turn demanded a compliance with the guarantee stipulation. This was a vain fear: France knew well that the casus fœderis had not occurred, and in the state of the present war and of public affairs, that such a demand could not be made with justice or reason—Above all, Mr. Monroe should have borne in mind that his country is always animated with the purest sentiments of honor and good faith, and always ready to meet the claims of foreign nations, and by these principles to try them. He should have reflected that at the helm of American affairs was placed a man who well understood the interests of his country, as well as the extent of the national engagements; and he should not have presumed to neglect or counteract the obvious intentions of the executive. From whence did Mr. Monroe take up the notion that he was not to complain of the decree contravening the treaty? His predecessor remonstrated against it: The injuries arising from it had reached every part of the continent; it was neither the will of the President or of the people that they should be continued; wherefore then did he encourage France to continue the system of perfidy and depredation? Why did he debase his country at the feet of France, by telling the republic to trample on our commerce, and we would smile under our indignities and losses? What offence had his country done him that he should take this severe revenge? Why should its minister prostrate it in the dust by a declaration no less abject than pernicious—by a policy which, while it exposed the United States to utter contempt, became the source of present and I fear of future ills.

These instances of misconduct being fully evident, let us next see what the President did when they became known to him. It is to be lamented he had not then displaced him. He only reprimanded him, as appears in his letter dated 2d December, in the following terms: "In your letter you say that you have not been instructed to desire a repeal of the decree which violated the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of commerce: That you did not know but it had been tolerated from the soundest motives of political expedience, lest the demand for the rescinding it might produce a call for the guarantee. Indeed you have gone further; having declared in your memorial that you were under no instructions to complain of or request the repeal of the decree authorising a departure from those articles, and "that if upon re-consideration after the experiment be made, the committee of public safety should be of opinion that it produces any solid benefit to the French republic, the American government, and your countrymen in general, would not only bear the departure with patience, but with pleasure."

"The fourth head of injury stated in your letter, shews that you were possessed of cases which turned entirely upon the impropriety of the decree, and such too was certainly the fact. Now, without the abrogation of the decree so far as it respected those cases, the redress which you were instructed to demand could not be obtained. In truth, there was no cause or pretence for asking relief but upon the ground of that decree having violated the treaty. Does not this view lead to the inevitable conclusion that the decree, if operative in future instances, would be no less disagreeable, and consequently that its operation in future instances ought to be prevented, a circumstance which could be accomplished only by a total repeal? The papers of the ship Laurens contained a reference to one or more representations of Mr. Morris, against the decree; so that the business had been actually broken to the French government. Neither these representations, nor yet your application, appears to have suggested a requisition of the guarantee.

"But, my good sir, let these things be as they will, was it necessary to intimate that an indifference prevailed in our government as to these articles, by a declaration that you were not instructed to complain of the decree? I confess I am unapprised of the data upon which such an opinion could be founded; and undoubtedly the president himself would not undertake that the people of the United States would bear with patience a departure from stipulations which are generally believed to be important to us"—(page 116).

It is true it happened soon after this, in January 1795, that the French republic saw cause to repeal the decree, and perhaps this occasioned the President to take no further notice of the misconduct of the minister relative to this subject. But surely, after reading the foregoing documents, few will pretend that Mr. Monroe's misrepresentations or concessions contributed to produce that effect. I know he has had the assurance to ascribe to himself the merit of this repeal, which without any doubt, was the consequence of the then state of affairs in France.—On the other hand, I ascribe to his doctrine of implicit submission to the will of a foreign power, which the French have been made to believe influences America with regard to them, their present system towards us, a system which having modified our treaty with France on this principle, is so baneful to our commerce, and so dishonorable to our national character. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Monroe expressed himself to the committee "not only frankly but liberally" as he says, when he agreed that France might dispense with certain articles of the treaty, if it appeared to them advantageous so to do. To what length the republic will carry this concession, is beyond my power to predict. It shall be left to the unfolding hand of time.

SCIPIO.

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

Who has three years to serve; he is a good hostler, or coachman, and with some attention would make an excellent Cook. He is sold for no faults, but for want of constant employ. The price for his time, to prevent needless enquiries, is £.30.

Enquire at No. 88 Spruce street.

At said place may be had a few tons of choice first crop Hay.

1st month 9th. 3t.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—JANUARY 8.

Mr. Morris presented the memorial of John Spafford and others, praying to have permission to settle on a certain tract of land in the North western Territory, on paying an equitable price therefor.—Referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, with a copy of an act of the state of Kentucky, approving of the amendment proposed to the Constitution respecting the inability of States, and stating that as three-fourths of the whole States had now concurred in their approbation of this amendment, it must be considered as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The bill authorizing the payment of certain sums of money to the daughters of the late Count de Grasse, was read the third time and passed 41 votes to 24.

Mr. Livingston reported a bill in addition to the act for the relief and protection of American Seamen, which was twice read and committed for Wednesday.

Mr. M'Dowell wished to call the attention of the house to a subject which he thought it was time they should take under consideration—he meant the subject of William Blount's impeachment. A report had been made several weeks ago, which had laid upon the table, without any order being taken upon it. The conduct of Mr. Blount, as well as of the British Minister, and others implicated with him, had much agitated the Public Mind. He had anxiously waited in expectation of the committee coming forward with articles of impeachment which the house had pledged itself to exhibit to the Senate; but as they did not seem disposed to enter upon the business, he wished to call upon them by a resolution. He proposed the following:

"Resolved that the committe be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against William Blount, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by this House, with authority to sit during the recess of Congress, be directed to report said articles."

Mr. Harper hoped this resolution would lie upon the table. The chairman of this committee (Mr. Sitgreaves) it was well known, had obtained leave of absence for ten days. When he returned, the report, he believed, would shortly be made.

Mr. Dawson could not but object to this resolution. No one was more anxious than he to have the business brought forward. One of the committee (Mr. Harper) had given the true reason for the delay. Before the chairman obtained leave of absence, he himself had frequently applied to him to call the committee together; but, a variety of other business had prevented him from doing so. At this time another member of the committee (Mr. Bayard) was absent—only three members of the committee were in the house. The house must, therefore, either add fresh members to the committee, or wait the return of those who were absent.

Mr. M'Dowell was aware of the absence of the chairman of the committee, and had waited till the period for which he had asked leave was expired, before he brought forward his motion; but having been informed that he had been frequently applied to bring forward the report, as he had delayed to do so, he thought it proper to take this step in order to hasten the business.

Mr. N. Smith was surprised, that, after the gentleman who moved this resolution had consented to the leave of absence for the chairman of this committee, he should have brought forward his motion. If he had intended to bring forward this proposition he ought to have refused him leave of absence.

Mr. M'Dowell said, he had no other view in making his motion than of bringing the subject before the house; but if the gentleman from Connecticut would examine the journals, he would find that five or six days had past since the period was expired for which leave had been obtained for the chairman of this committee; and if gentlemen chose to absent themselves from their duty, it was no reason why the public business should be delayed.

Mr. Thatcher called for the reading of the journal, by which it appeared that Mr. Sitgreaves obtained leave of absence on the 26th ult. for ten days.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of John Frank, a soldier, who was captured by the Indians on his way home, after he was discharged from the service of the United States. The committee recommend that the petitioner should be paid, during the time of his captivity, the same as if he had continued in the service of the United States—Committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Coit moved the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of certain deceased officers and soldiers; which being agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair, when the bill was read as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the representatives of such officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, as died after the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and before the third day of November in the same year, shall be entitled to all the emoluments to which the said officers and soldiers would respectively have been entitled, if they had lived to the end of the war between the United States and Great-Britain; and that the accounting officers of the treasury, be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to allow the claims of such representatives, on application and proof made within the term of years from the passing of this act."

Mr. Blount said he never could see any reason why the representatives of soldiers who *died* in the service, ought not to have the same commutation of lands as those who were slain by the enemy, since the loss was the same to their surviving friends. He had before attempted to introduce this principle into our laws, & tho' he had been unsuccessful, he wished again to take the sense of the committee of the whole upon it, and proposed an amendment to this effect.

This motion was opposed as being in itself of a questionable nature, but more particularly as being unconnected with the present bill, which, it was said, went merely to determine the time at which the war ought to be considered as at an end. The motion was at length negatived, there being only 7 votes for it.

Mr. Pinckney moved to strike out the 24th of March, and to insert in its place the 11th of April, the day on which hostilities ceased, and which he considered as the proper termination of the war. He could not see with what reason the 3d of November had been fixed upon; it was indeed the day upon which congress discharged the army, but it could not be considered as the day on which the war terminated.

Mr, Livingston called for a division of the question; first to agree to strike out, and then to insert.

Mr. Dwight Foster seconded this motion. He was not convinced that it was necessary to interfere in this business at all, as he was not certain whether more injury would not be done to the community, than would over balance any benefit which might accrue to individuals by the proposed measure. This bill, he believed was intended to relieve two individuals whose petitions had been before them. He presumed there might be several others in the situation. The case of Mrs. Alexander, whose husband (Major-general Sterling) died in January 1783, had lately been before the house. The provisional articles of peace were signed in November preceding. The accounts of the officers and soldiers of the army were settled up to the 3d of Nov. 1783; but there were a number of cases of persons dying and leaving widows and orphans, betwixt the period of signing the provisional articles and that period, who had received, agreeably to the provision in such cases, seven years half pay. But if this bill were adopted, these widows and orphans might many of them again come forward, and claim a commutation of land. He did not suppose it was the intention of the house to invite all these accounts for a fresh settlement; if it were, he should wish an earlier period to be fixed upon than that proposed.

Mr. Evans proposed to strike out all the bill after the enacting clause, which he considered as being somewhat contradictory, in order to introduce words which went expresly to declare the period of the termination of the war.

Mr. Gallatin was opposed to this motion. He considered the war as terminating either on the day on which the provisional articles were signed, or the day on which the definitive treaty was executed. The preliminary articles were signed on the 20th of January, 1783; but if the committee inserted this day, it would not answer the purpose of the petitioners, who prayed for commutation, as that was not provided until the 22d of March, 1783, and of course officers dying before that time could not be entitled to it, but to half pension. What day, then, should be fixed? It would be improper to fix any time, he said, as the conclusion of the war; the committee might agree upon any period for the compensation of our citizens. But did nothing else he asked, depend upon Congress fixing a period at which the war ended? Such a determination would very materially affect the provisions of the treaty of 1783. It was not our interest to determine the war ended at an earlier period than had been acted upon. He thought the 24th of March the best time which could be fixed upon, in relation to our own army, as it was the day on which Congress received the first intimation that peace existed.

Mr. Allen moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again, in order to obtain farther information on this subject.

Mr. Varnum was opposed to this motion—he thought the question might as well be decided now as hereafter. He did not think it prudent, when Congress had decided any important question, to agitate it anew, except there was some good reason for it. Congress had determined the war to close on the 3d of November. He tho't the war could not be considered as closed until the definitive treaty was signed. He should, therefore, be against the bill altogether, as he thought Congress might as well fix upon any other day for the termination of the war as the 24th of March or the 11th of April. He did not know but there would be as much justice to include persons who died after the provisional articles were signed, or indeed all who died in the service, as to include the persons proposed to be covered by this bill.

Mr. Macon seconded the motion; because, when leave was asked to sit again, the sense of the house could be taken whether leave would be granted for a further consideration of the business. The end of the war had been determined, he said, by a competent authority, by that authority which had enlisted the soldiers and commissioned the officers. This day was the 3d of November. If this bill passed, it would prove an opening wedge to all the old settlements, The petition upon which this business was brought forward, he allowed, was a hard case; but after a decision had been acted upon for fourteen years, he did not think it would be proper for them to say Congress had been mistaken in this important matter.

After a few observations from Messrs. Coit Dayton and Otis, against the motion (in the course of which it was asserted that Congress never made any declaration as to the termination of the war but that the 3d of November was merely the day on which the army was disbanded) and a few words from Mr. Livingston in favour of it, the question for the committee's rising was carried, there being 47 votes for it. And the motion for leave to sit again was carried 42 to 30.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts in consequence of a resolution of the house of the 14th ult. which was referred to the committee of the whole on the subject.

Another report was also received from the same department, inclosing statements of goods, wares and marchandize imported into the United States, for two years, from the 1st of October 1794, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 3d of March last. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of the wharf-holders, &c. of Charleston, stating that the committee had found that the practice of wharf-owners employing persons to weigh goods, had been a great inconvenience both to the importing merchant and revenue officers; that in their opinion the claim of the wharf-holders was unreasonable in itself, and subversive of regularity, but as sufficient means were taken to prevent any future interruption of business, they suppose no interference of the legislature was necessary.

Also, on the petition Nathaniel Cutter, who had exported certain goods from the United States, but which, from a variety of untoward circumstances, were brought back again to the United States, and were subjected to another duty. The committee do not think it a case in which relief can be granted.

Also, on the petitions of William Dixon, and others, praying to be reimbursed certain forfeitures incurred by omissions and informalities with respect to the registering of vessels. The committee decline recommending relief in these cases.

The consideration of the two former reports was postponed till to morrow; upon the latter no order was made.

Mr. Kittera asked and obtained leave of absence for eight days.

Mr. Dwight Foster moved that the Committee of Claims have leave to report by bill or otherwise in the cases of claimants to be placed on the Pension List—Agreed.

The same gentleman also moved that the petition of James Maury, Consul at Liverpool, be referred to the committee who has under consideration the subject of advances made by Consuls abroad—Agreed.

Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 2.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated yesterday.

"Capt. Batchelder, in the Ship Rajah, arrived here on Saturday evening in 49 days from Bourdeaux.

"Capt. Phillips, passenger in the Rajah, saw a letter from Mr. Pinckney, to the master of an American ship at Bourdeaux, desiring a passage for himself, and family, as he expected to leave the Republic from necessity in about 25 days. He assigned no reason for the expectation; and as a similar application does not appear to have been made by the other gentlemen, perhaps he thinks it will be expedient for him to come home for fresh instructions. Mr. Deblois writes from Paris, that it is his private opinion war between France and America, will probably take place in 3 months—certainly in six."

[*From French papers to Nov. 12, received by the arrival at Salem, and politely forwarded to us.*]

PARIS, October 27.

Bulletin of Paris. News from Madrid induce us to hope that the queen of Portugal, after the most profound reflections, will ratify the treaty concluded with France.

The number of persons accused of conspiracy arrested in the department of Eure and Loire, are forty two—They arrived at Paris on the 25th of Vendemaire, in nine carriages, and have been conducted to the prisons of the temple.

Marmont, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, is still at Rome; he appears to be watching the conduct of the pope, to ascertain the definite manner in which we ought to conduct with respect to him.

28th. We hear from Berlin, that the king of Prussia is in the greatest danger, and that his death is daily expected.

They write from Tuscany, that an English squadron of ten ships of the line are sailing towards Naples, to effect a re-union with the Neapolitan fleet, in order to expel the Venetian fleet from the Adriatic Gulf.

The court of Naples continues its hostile preparations, and threatens to make a diversion into the South of Italy, if peace is not concluded.

The council in the general committee of yesterday, ratified the treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between the French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia, agreeable to which the latter power engages to furnish to France 8000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of cannon, the whole at his expence, and under his pay, to hasten the conclusion of the continental peace, and to insure the future tranquillity of Italy—it is only against the emperor of Germany that this alliance is to be executed—the king of Sardinia is to remain neutral with respect to England and the other powers who may be still at war with the French republic.

November 4.

The secret articles of the treaty concluded with the emperor, have already been put in execution, the Austrians have already evacuated Mayence, which our troops have taken possession of.

Trouve, ci-devant editor of the *moniteur at present*, secretary of legation at Naples, will exercise there the functions of "charge des affairs" of the republic, while Treilhard will be employed in the congress at Rastadt

All the journals received from the departments are filled with details of civic festivals of which the peace with the emperor is the object an event which has been celebrated throughout the republic by illuminations and other splendid demonstrations of public joy.

ROME, October 7.

The new French minister, the brother of Buonaparte, had a very long conference yesterday with the Cardinal secretary of state; it is tho't the subject was a new contribution of 12 millions and the cession of the dutchy of Urbino and Ancona.

RATISBON, October 15.

Agreeable to positive advices, the three following persons have been added to the Imperial embassy to the Congress—Mr. Bleuf, secretary of the cabinet, who since the commencement of the war has directed the affairs of the empire in the military department at the head quarters of the commander in chief; Mr. Schran, secretary of the Imperial legation, and Mr. Blum, councellor of the bishoprick of Strasbourg.

We learn that since the late resolution of the executive directory, the queen of Portugal has ratified the treaty between Portugal and the republic.

ALBANY, January 2.

On Sunday evening last, upon an alarm of fire, Mr Wattles, Member of the Legislature for Delaware county, in stepping out of a house, fell, and struck his head so violently against the steps of the door, as to render him immediately insensible—in which state he has continued ever since. On examination, no external injury can be found. There is very little hope of his recovery.

BALTIMORE, January 5.

We learn by a gentleman who left Norfolk six days ago, that the Fame, captain Brusenberg, from Bremen for this port, had arrived there—she was fallen in with by a French privateer, the commander of which had an altercation with capt. B. and because he refused to take some prisoners on board without provisions, was thrown overboard, and but for the assistance of his own crew, must have perished

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 9.

Yesterday afternoon, three fellows who had broke open a house over Schuylkill, and afterwards robbed and cruelly treated a man who was coming to town, were taken up and committed to jail. The man, though much bruised, was able to follow the villains, and traced them to their rendezvouz, where by the help of a number of Constables, after some resistance they were taken.

APPOINTMENT BY AUTHORITY.

Joseph Pitcairn, of New-York, Consul at Hamburgh—vice Samuel Williams, appointed Consul at London.

Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, January 8, '98.

At an Election held this day for thirteen Directors for the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

James S. Cox
John G. Wachsmuth
Abijah Dawes
Thomas Fitzsimons
Samuel W. Fisher
Mordecai Lewis
George Latimer
Henry Pratt
John C. Stocker
Joseph Sims
Daniel Smith
Jesse Waln
William Smith

January 8, 1798.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Turnpike road, the following gentlemen were elected as officers to serve for the present year.

President.
Elliston Perot
Managers.
Edward Hand
Abraham Witmer
Richard Downing, jun.
Richard Thomas
William Sansom
Jacob Downing
Thomas M. Willing
James C. Fisher
Josiah Hewes
Godfrey Haga
John Curwen
George Aston
Treasurer.
Tench Francis
Secretary.
William Govett.

At an annual meeting of the Mutual Assistant society of Hair-dressers and Surgeon Barbers, held on the 2d inst. at Mr. Ecfeldt's tavern; the following persons were chosen officers of the institution—

President John Murdock
Vice President John Uhl
Treasurer Vincent Ducomb
Secretaries John Philips, George Abbot
Stewards George Vanderslice
Michael Bowers.

After Supper the following toasts were drank

1. The Citizens of the United States; be it their pride to boast, of being the freest and happiest people on the face of the earth.

2. The President of the United States; may the sense of his usefulness in the Cabinet during our revolutionary war, never be erased from the minds of his fellow citizens.

3. The Vice President of the United States.

4. Our Commissioners at Paris; may their united efforts speedily tend to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two governments.

5. Both houses of Congress; may they continue to give proofs to the world, that they represent a nation of freemen, who are determined not tamely to surrender up their rights to any power in the universe.

6. The Governor and Constituted Authorities of the State of Pennsylvania.

7. Health and happiness to the best of citizens, George Washington.

8. The Army and Navy of the United States.

9. Agriculture and Commerce; may we be sensible of their dependence upon each other, and how necessary their union is to the prosperity, happiness and independence of our Country.

10. The humane citizens of Philadelphia who stept forth in the late calamitous disease to alleviate the afflictions and distresses of their fellow creatures.

11. The Heads of all Seminaries of Learning; may their usefulness command due respect and esteem.

12. The best and most beautiful part of the creation, woman.

13. May the arrogance of Aristocracy and the turbulence of Democracy be overawed by the firm and steady hand of true republicanism.

14. May those who are just and generous in prosperity, never want friends in adversity.

15. May the man who has spirit to despise his enemies, and gratitude to cherish his friends, never want a good dinner, and a bottle of wine to wash it down.

16. Our Institution; may it continue to support the humane principles on which it was founded.

☞ The Editor having received several applications per post, in consequence of an advertisment for a person to perform a journey to the Ohio—to save trouble and expence informs that the advertiser has been accommodated. Jan 9

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Bourdeaux Nov. 12. Sailed the Rajah, Batchelder, of Salem: the Annah, of N. York; the Louisa, of Philadelphia.

The Cygnet of N. York; Dolphin, Boston; and Caroline, sailed from Havre, Nov. 2. The Aurora, of Charleston, sailed from Bourdeaux, Oct. 27.

The Zenobia, from Providence, at Bourdeaux. Nov. 2.

The William, Wells of Boltimore, was at Havre, Oct. 20.

Ship Lucia Meek, 5 months from Calcutta, arrived at Marblehead yesterday.

One of the much celebrated fast-sailing Salem *Ketches*, was lately sold at Bourdeaux and in a few days fitted out as a privateer.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
JANUARY 10,
Will be presented (by particular desire, and for the last time this season) the Historical Play of
COLUMBUS;
Or, a World Discovered.
To which will be added (for the second time) a Grand Anacreontic Pantomime Ballet, called,
THE ANIMATED STATUE;
Or, Triumph of Love.

A Quarterly Meeting

of the Society for the institution and support of First Day or Sunday School Society, will be held at John Ely's school room, in Third, near Mulberry street (adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house) at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, 1st Month, 10th.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*
1st mo. 9th. 2t

At a Meeting of the Directors

of the Insurance Company of North America, at their office this day, the dividend for the last six months was declared to be one dollar and fifty cents on each share of the stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on any day after the 18th inst.
EBEN. HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
January 8. 9—w&s18th

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,
Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and severe pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS."
Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.
To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40, Turney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.
January 9. 3aw3w

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at No. 24, South Fifth-street.

Boarding and Lording to be had—Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princes Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princes Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennidict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Sauta, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M, and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Gresbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week; waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonapahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
100 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§, Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. nw

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed

250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality

9 do. Surat, do do

A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales

Bourbon Indigo of the first quality

High proof Jamaica Spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.

New England rum in hogsheads

Genuine Holland Gin in pipes

Claret in cases

Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil

Prime Boston beef

Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels

Do. Herring in do do

Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.

New-England tow linen

A few tons of Russia cordage

Russia feather beds

Clover and Timothy seed in casks

Long whale-bone

No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck

A few chests first quality Hyson tea

Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and

An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6.

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 3 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf